



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

and somewhat novel way. Stress is laid upon the fact that of all philosophic problems this was the last to appear and to become prominent. The ego is first treated in its relations with the body, then to the environment. An interesting chapter shows how the name of a person is the ego itself heard, and how relationship is often expressed by similarity of names. It is then treated as the personifying element in the apprehension of nature; then as an active principle expressed in self-feeling, irritability, dance, penance, the projection outward; and lastly, the abstract ego, its kernel, the migration of souls, absorption in Nirvana, and the individual and social self. The next and longest chapter treats of the development of the moral ideas, especially those of beneficence, perfection, right, justice, inner freedom, and the influence of religion upon morals, and last of all, the absolute in ethics.

*The Night Side of Nature, or Ghosts and Ghost Seers*, by CATHERINE CROWE. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1904. pp. 502.

Here we have an old book reprinted as new, full of ghost stories told in the most real, matter-of-fact way by a profound believer in them. The evidence is often given in great detail, and the marvels, if we accept the text, are often simply stupendous. We wonder why the members of the Psychic Research Society have overlooked the work, which so abounds with evidences of telepathy and spirit agency.

*Der Befruchtungsvorgang: Sein Wesen und seine Bedeutung*. Von ERNST TEICHMANN. (Aus Natur und Geisteswelt. Sammlung wissenschaftlich-gemeinverständlicher Darstellungen.) B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1905. pp. 102.

This commendable primer opens with a history of the problem of fertilization, and then discusses successively cell division, germ cells, fertilization, ripening of the germ, the division and conjugation, the chromosomes and mixtures of qualities, and ends with a brief résumé of the literature.

*Biographic Clinics, Volume 3*. Essays Concerning the Influence of the Visual Function Pathologic and Physiologic upon the Health of Patients. By GEORGE M. GOULD. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1905. pp. 516.

In this third volume Dr. Gould continues his studies upon the effect of eye troubles upon general health. Here he discusses, as salient instances of life-long suffering that might have been avoided, John Addington Symonds and Taine. Dr. Snell discusses eye strain as a cause of headache and other neuroses, and Dr. C. E. Pronger describes the influences of slight errors of refraction on the nervous system. In the sixth chapter the author resumes the work and discusses the history and etiology of megrim, the ocular factors in scoliosis and their bearings upon handwriting, dextrality, and sinistrality, with their pathological results. Subsequent chapters are on subnormal accommodation and premature presbyopia, on the reception of mental discoveries, post-mydriatic refraction tests, and a mathematically perfect eye. The author advocates pens with angle holders which permit an unobstructed view of the nib of the pen as it moves, without malposture of body, hand, paper or head.

*The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders*. PAUL DUBOIS. (Translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe and William A. White.) Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York and London, 1905. pp. 466.

This is a translation of Dubois's *Les Psychonevroses et leur Traitement Moral*, which became so popular in the original as to necessitate